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A GROUP OF GREEK PAPYRUS TEXTS

BY EDGAR J. GOODSPEED

The texts here presented are from papyrus originals of the Roman period now in the collection of the writer. All these, except the ninth, come from the Fayûm, and pretty certainly from Kôm Ushîm, the ancient Karanis. The ninth is probably from Ashmunêن, the ancient Hermopolis Magna. In the following introductions the numbers in parentheses immediately after each title represent the catalogue designation of the papyrus in the inventory of the writer's collection.

The various documents present some points of difficulty and importance, in dealing with which I have had the advantage of very helpful suggestions from Drs. Grenfell and Hunt. But they are by no means to be held responsible for all that is here advanced. In general, the texts are printed in the order of their probable dates.

I. *Iliad* B 1-20 (No. 124); 12.5×3 cm.—This little fragment, which it is unnecessary to print out in full, preserves the beginnings (the first two to four letters) of the first twenty lines of *Iliad* B, and doubtless formed the beginning of a roll containing that book. The very neat uncial in which they are written suggests a date in the second century, as do the dates on the hundred or more dated documents found with this fragment. The text is the Vulgate. The *paraphrasis* stands after l. 7, marking the pause in the sense. This and the reading *πασσον*[*διη*] in l. 12 (with H^b PQ^b C^b E^b E^c O^b XZ, b²; *πανσυδη* Ludwich) are the fragment's chief points of interest. No trace of vs. 2 is preserved, but the space shows that a verse stood here in the papyrus. The verso is occupied with fourteen lines of a business document, in a large and rather rude uncial hand of the same century.

II. Declaration (No. 100); 6×10.5 cm.—The document of which these eleven lines formed the conclusion was a declaration

of the type to which Berlin *Urkunden* No. 243 belongs, although in some points the formulae of that papyrus differ from those used here. There is no date, but the hand, a cramped and crowded cursive, resembling those of the *Politeia* of Aristotle, suggests a date early in the second century.

.

κ]αὶ μ . . [.] . . [
 νων ἀλλ . [. . ἔ]ν τῇ προκειμένῃ κώμηγ 'Αφρο-
 δειτητόλει κοινὸν καὶ ἀδιαιρετογ πρὸς ἐμ[ξ . . .
 τὸ λοιπὸν ἡμισυ μέρος τῶν προκειμένων τε[ι-
 5 μῆς ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν τετρακοσίων μὴ διακε[ι-
 μένων τὸ τὴν παράθεσιν γενέσθαι ἀκολούθως
 τῷ ἐπισταλέντι ἐπὶ σφραγισμῶν χρηματισμῷ. τ[ὴν
 6 δὲ παράθεσιν ποιοῦμαι μηδενὸς προκατεσχημένου
 δημοσίων ἢ [ι]διωτικῷ τινι λόγῳ διὰ τοῦ βιβλιοφυλ(ακείον). εἰ
 10 δὲ φανείη ἔτερῳ προσῆκον ἢ προκατεσχημένον
 μὴ ἔσεσθ[αι] ἐμπόδιον ἐκ τῆσδε τῆς παραθέσεως.

2 'Αφροδειτηπόλει: cf. *Fayum Towns*, p. 270, l. 16; p. 276, l. 6.

5, 6 μὴ διακε[ι]μένων seems to interrupt the sense; we should expect διὸ ἐπιδίδωμι *els* τὸ τὴν παράθεσιν, etc.; cf. Berlin *Urkunden*, No. 243, ll. 9, 10.

III. Termination of Partnership (No. 97); 19.8×11.2 cm.—Heron and Apollōs, joint cultivators of three pieces of land, near Karanis, terminate their partnership. Heron retires, leaving Apollōs in sole possession of the business. There is no indication of the consideration for which he does this, the sums named in ll. 17, 18 representing the fines that may be incurred by violation of the agreement.

While the papyrus is somewhat broken, the first parts of ll. 17, 21 are the only really doubtful parts of the document. The date is 143 A. D. The hand is a small cursive.

"Ετοις ἐβδόμου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου
 Α[ιλ]ίον 'Αδριανού 'Αντωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ
 Εύσεβοῦς μηνὸς 'Απελλαίο[υ] Φαῶφι ἰβ ἐν Καρανίδι
 τῆς 'Ηρακλ]είδον μερίδος τοῦ 'Αρσι(νοίτου) νομοῦ. 'Ομολογεῖ
 5 "Ηρων ἀ]πάτωρ μητρὸς 'Ισιδώρας γεωργὸς κγ κληρουχία[ς

ώς (ἐτῶν)] εἴκοσι λεύκωμα ὁφθαλμῷ δεξιῷ τῷ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ
 κλή̄(ρω)] γεωργῷ Ἀπολλῶτι Λιμναίον τοῦ Ὄννώφρεως ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ
 οιλ(ῆ)] ὁφρύν δεξιῷ ἐκκεχωρηκέναι αὐτῷ τὸν ὁμολογοῦ(ντα)
 "Ηρωνα ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἐφ' ὃν μέν[ει] αὐτῷ ή γεωργία χρόν[ο]ν

10 τὸ ἐπιβάλλον αὐτῷ μέρος ἡμίσυν ὧν γεωργεῖ ἔδαφῶν
 σὺν] τῷ προκειμένῳ Ἀπολλῶτι περὶ μὲν Ψειαρψενῆσιν
 Καμηλιανῆς οὐσίας ἀρουρῶν πέντε ἡμίσους καὶ
 ὅμιοιν[ει] Μαικηνα(τιανῆς) ἀρουρῆς ἡμίσους τετάρτου καὶ Κερ-
 κεσ]οινχων προσ[ό]δου ἀρουράς δύο ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπὲρ α[ν-
 15 τῶν] εἰς τὸ δημόσιον μετρουμένῳ καὶ διαγραφομένων
 δημοσίων πά[ν]των καὶ τῶν ἀλλων τῶν ἐξακολουθούν-
 των] ταῦτα ἀρούρας ή δώσι ἐπιτίμου ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς
 ἔκατ]ὸν καὶ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰς ἵσας. ὑπογρα(φεύς) Ἡρων.

Second hand:

ἀ]πάτωρ μητρὸς Ἰσιδώρας δημολογῷ ἐκκεχωρη[κέναι
 20 τῷ Ἀπολλῶτι ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἐφ' ὃν μένει μοι ή γεωργία χρόνον.
 . . .] λο(ς) Ἐρι[έ]ως ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμματα

Third hand:

ἀ]ναγέγραπτ(αι) διὰ γρα(φείου) Καρανίδο(ς)

12 Καμηλιανῆς corr.

18 We should expect "Ἡρων also to be in the second hand, as there is not room for a name before ἀπάτωρ it at the beginning of l. 19.

IV. Claim of Title (No. 98); 21×12 cm.—Statia Petronia, through her guardian Tiberius Claudius Secundus, addresses to Artemidorus Tourbon, royal scribe of the division of Polemon, a claim to certain lands about the villages of Nilopolis and Memphis, to which, she declares, a certain Aphrodisius, acting in the name of a woman named Thamounion, is laying claim. Apparently the lands in question had been mortgaged to Statia, who had foreclosed and become the owner. She appeals to the royal scribe to have the name of Thamounion stricken from the register of those who paid the ἀριθμητικόν. The royal scribe, in a memorandum appended to the petition, turns it over to the village-scribe of Memphis, with instructions to act upon it. The first hand is an irregular upright cursive; the second is also cursive, but sloping, and much more rapid and difficult. The date is 144 A. D.

Ἄρτεμιδώρῳ τῷ καὶ Τούρβωνι βασιλικῷ γραμματεῖ Ἀρσινοείτον
 Πολέμωνος μερίδος

πατρὶ Στατίας Πετρωνίας μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ δεδομένου
 μερίδος αὐτῇ κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἔθη Τιβερίου
 Κλαυδίου Σεκούνδου. ἐπεὶ τελώ τὸ τέλειον ἀριθμητικὸν
 5 τικὸν ἐπὶ κώμης Νείλου πόλεως τῆς Ἡρακλείδου
 μερίδος ἔσχον δὲ ἀπὸ νομίμων ἐμβαδείας
 ἐνεχυρασίας τῷ διεληλυθότι σ. (ἔτει) Ἀντωνίνου
 Καίσαρος τοῦ Κυρίου ὑποχρέου μον ἄμα ἄλλοις
 ὑπάρχουσι καὶ περὶ κώμην Μέμφιν τῆς Πολέμου

10 μωνος μερίδος κλήρου κατοικικοῦ (ἀρουρῶν) α. (ῆμισυ) γιβή, δὲ
 [ν]πόχρεος Ἀφροδίσιος τελεῖ ἐπ' ὀνόματος Θαμουνίου Σαμβάτη
 ἡμιτέλειον ἀριθμητικὸν ἐπὶ τῆς Μέμφεως καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτῷ
 ὑπάρχει περὶ τὸν γομὸν κατοικικὸν ἔδαφος,
 ἐπιδιδωμι ὅπως περιαρεθῆ τὸ τῆς Θαμουνίου

15 ὄνομα ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ ἀριθμητικοῦ γραφῆς.

Second hand:

Ἄρτεμιδωρος δὲ καὶ Τούρβωνι βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς
 Πολέμωνος μερίδος κωμογραμματεὺς Μέμφεως.
 τοῦ ἐπιδοθέντος μοι βιβλιδίου ἀντίγραφον
 πρόκειται. τῷ ἀκόλουθον οὖν ἐπιτέλει ὡς καθήκον
 20 ὡς πρός σε τοῦ λόγου ἐσομένου ἐάν τι μὴ
 δεόντως γένηται. [σε]σημείωμαι.
 (*Ἐτούς) ζ Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ Κυρίου
 Μεχεὶρ λ

6 Cf. *Fayum Towns* 124, l. 18: ἀνεν νομίμων, illegally.

7 ἐνεχυρασίας *O.P.* 712.

V. Petition to the Strategus (No. 110); 24×12 cm.—The ἐπιτηρηταὶ γενηματογραφουμένων of Karanis address to the strategus a complaint against two assistants of the ἐπισκεπταὶ ἐλαικῶν καρπῶν. These latter are charged with making an improper return as to the productiveness of certain lands, reporting as productive lands which through lack of water had ceased to be so, and as unproductive certain other lands actually fruitful. The ἐπιτηρηταὶ demand that the culprits be summoned before the assize of the nome to explain their action.

Theodorus appears as strategus of the division of Heraklides in a Berlin papyrus (*B.G.U.* 613, l. 26), assigned, though not

positively, to the time of Antoninus. M. Sempronius Liberalis was praefect of Egypt from 154 to 159 A. D.; cf. *B. G. U.* 26, 372, 446, 780, the second a decree of his, though not the one here referred to. The twentieth year (l. 9) thus refers to the reign of Antoninus Pius and corresponds to 156–57 A. D., in or soon after which year the papyrus must have been written. Hierax was strategus of the division of Heraklides in 159–60–61 A. D., and in the way in which the praefect and the imperial year are introduced there is nothing to suggest that a former praefectship or reign is meant; which considerations would exclude a date later than 159 A. D.

The document exhibits much correction and alteration, and was doubtless a preliminary draft of the complaint. The hand is a small, rapid, and irregular cursive.

Θεοδώρωι στρ(ατηγώι) Ἀρσι(νοείτον) Ἡρακλείδου
μερίδος

Παρὰ Πτολεμαίου Σωκράτους καὶ
Ἀρτάλου Ἀσκλᾶ καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν

5 ἐπιτηρητ(ῶν) γενη(ματογραφουμένων) ὑπαρχόντων διοικ(ήσεως)
κώμης Καρανίδος. ἐνεστώσης ἡμέν
ἀμφισβητήσεως πρὸς Ἡρακλῆν
καὶ Ἡρώδην
βοηθο[[ν]]ὺς ἐπισκεπτῶν ἐλαικῶν καρ(πῶν)
κ (ἐτους) περὶ ὧν παρέγραψαν ὑπαρχόν-

παρὰ τὴν οδσαν

10 των ἐν τῇ ἐπιτηρήσει [[ἄφορα ἐν]]
αὐτῶν διάθεσιν [[τὰ δφορα]]
[[φορίμοις ἀναγραψάμενοι ἐπαργυρισ-]]
[[μῶι κ]] καὶ τὰ κελευσθέντα
ὑπὸ τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος Σεμπ(ρωνίου)

διὰ τὴν γενο(μένην) λιψυδρείαν

Λιβεράλις τὰ ἄφο(ρα) [[ἐν φορίμοις ἀναγρα-]]

15 [[ψάμμενοι]] ἐκ τοῦ πλείστου ἀναξηράντα ἢ
ἐν φορίμοις ἀναγραψάμενοι καὶ περὶ ὧν
παρὰ ἐτέρων ἐπικρατούντων ἐνίων
ὑπαρχόντων τῆς α(ντῆς) ἐπιτηρήσεως
μᾶλλον φορίμων ὅντων ἀργυρι-

20 σάμενοι ἐν ἄφοροις διέστειλαν καὶ τῶν
κατ' αὐτοὺς δεομένων ὑπὸ τοῦ λαμπροτά-

του ἡγεμόνος [[Σεμπ(ρωνίου) Διβεράλις]] δὰ τοῦ(το)
ἀξὶ[[ω]] σύμεν <τοῦ>του τὸ ἵστον [[τῶν]] δι' ἐνὸς τῶν περί^{τον}
σε ὑπηρετῶν μεταδοθῆναι αὐτοῖς

25 ιν' ἔχοντες ἔνγρα(πτον) [παραγ]γελείαν παρα-
γένωνται εἰ[τὸν τὸ ιερώ]τατον αὐτοῦ
βῆμα δῆμ[ου ἐὰν τὸν τοῦ] νομοῦ διαλο-
γισμὸν ἢ δι[καιοδοσίαν] ποιῆσηται
ἀρκουμένων ἡμῶν τῆδε τῇ διαστολ(ῆ).

30 $\hat{o} \dots$

Similar formulae occur in *B. G. U.* 226 and in *P. Oxy.* 484 (Kenyon *Greek Papyri in the British Museum* II, p. 171).

5 On ἐπιτηρηταὶ γενηματογραφουμένων ὑπαρχόντων διοικήσεως cf. *B. G. U.* 851, 1. 5, 161-62 Δ. D.

25 The first ε of ἔχοντες corrected from α.

VI. Receipt for Seed (No. 67); 5.7×12 cm.—The first halves of these lines had already been published (*University of Chicago Studies in Classical Philology* III (1900), p. 47) when the fragment containing the rest of them came to light in the midst of a miscellaneous mass of small pieces that had remained unassorted. While the year is still wanting, it is probable that this, like most of the other extant documents of this type, belongs in or near the twenty-second year of Antoninus, 158-59 A. D. These receipts were given by the *γεωργοί* to the sitologi in acknowledgment of advances of seed made to them for sowing their fields. In this one the farmer Satabous, son of Harmiysis, acknowledges the receipt of seed for sowing four and three-quarters arourae of land "of Seneca," i. e., of the Senecan estate or *οὐσία*, and four and twenty-nine thirty-seconds arourae "of Severus," i. e., of the *οὐσία* or estate that bore his name; cf. *Σενεκιανή*, *ibid.*, Nos. 5, 16, 18, 26, 35, 53, 65, 71, etc.; *Σεονηριανή*, Nos. 76, 77; *Σεονήρου*, Nos. 19, 47, 55, etc.

Σπερμάτων [.] . (έτους) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος
τοῦ Κυρίου σῆ [κ]ληρουχίας Καρανίδος
Σενεκᾶ Σαταβοῦς Ἀρμυνσέως (ἀρουρῶν) δ Λ δ
Σεουνήροιν (ἀρουρῶν) δ Λ δ η λο Ἀθύρ κ

VII. Tax Receipt (No. 109); 15.5×22 cm.—Receipt for four drachmæ in payment of a tax, probably *στεφανικόν*. The time is that of Commodus, 180–92 A. D. The receipt is on the recto; the verso is occupied with business memoranda in later hands.

Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Κομμάδου
] ιξ διέγρ(αψεν) Σ
] . μελούτος Ὄννώφρεως
] . (δραχμὰς) τέσσαρας / (δραχμὰς) δ
 5]δ

VIII. Docket of a Village Scribe (No. 102); 9×12 cm.—This docket is written in a very clear, handsome cursive, and is complete, except for the broken fibers beneath the last word. A few letters, probably of the document which it accompanied, remain at the left margin of the papyrus. The date is the fourth year of Alexander Severus, 224 A. D.

(Ἔτους) δ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
 Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεονήρου
 Ἀλεξάνδρου Εύσεβους Εύτυχούς
 Σεβαστοῦ Φαῶφι
 5 Αὐρῆλιος Ἀφροδίσιος κωμογρ(αμματεύς)
 δι' ἐμοῦ τοῦ α ον

4 There is no trace of a number after Φαῶφι, where we should expect the day of the month.

IX. Letter (No. 104); 12×8 cm.—This fragment preserves the opening salutations of a letter, written in a clear hand, probably of the late Roman period.

Ὀριγένης Δι[ο]γενάτι τῷ
 ἀδελφῷ π[λ]εῖστα χαίρειν·
 πρὸ μὲν πά[ν]των εὐχομαί
 σε ὑγια[ίνειν] μετὰ τῶν σῶν
 5 πά[των κα]ὶ τὸ προσκύ-
 νη]μά [σου π]οιῶ παρὰ

Here the papyrus breaks off; the seventh line probably read: [τῷ κυρίῳ Σαραπίδι] as in *Fayûm Towns*, p. 284, or [τοῖς ἐνθάδε θεοῖς] as in *Fayûm Towns*, p. 286.

X. Report of Officials (No. 105); 6.5×9.5 cm.—The restorations in this document are made with the aid of Berlin *Urkunden* No. 620, a Fayûm papyrus from the same komarchs, which is assigned to the third century after Christ. On the other hand, this papyrus makes possible considerable restorations in the Berlin document, the lacunae in the two falling usually in different places. The papyrus belongs to the third century A. D.

[Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀχιλλεῖ τῷ καὶ Πτολλαριώσι στρατηγῷ Ἀρσινόίτου]
παρὰ Αὔρη]λίων Περοῦτος Π[τολεμαίου
καὶ Ἀντωνίου Ἀντωνίου ἀμφ[οτέρων
κωμαρχῶν κ]ώμης Καρανίδο[ς τοῦ Ἀρσιν(ούτου)]
5 κατὰ κέλευσ]ιν [τοῦ] διασημοτάτου ἐπ[ιτρόπου
Ἀννίου Διογένους ἡριθμήθη . . . [
παρὰ τῶν τοῦ νομοῦ δημοι[σίων χρημά-
των τραπεζιτῶν ἐξ ἐπιστ[άλματός σου
9 οὐπέρ τιμῆς ὡν παρεσχήκα[μεν στιχα-
10 ρίων εραι . . . κλε[. .] . [
.] . . . [
]

6 Perhaps *ἥριθμήθησαν* *ἥμῖν*.

XI. Address to Village Officials (No. 106); 25×13.5 cm.—
This address is written in well-formed cursive of good size, probably of the late Roman period. It is addressed to the eirenarch, the komarchs, and the accountants of receipts of some village in the Fayûm, and concerns sums due a person who had worked for the writers on some works in the neighborhood of Pelusium. This Fayûm village is known, from Papyrus 89, *Fayûm Towns*, p. 224, to have been in the division of Themistes. The writing is across the fibers. The date is probably about the end of the Roman period.

π(αρὰ) τοῦ στρατηγοῦ
εἰρηνάρχῃ καὶ κωμάρχαις καὶ κεφιλαιωταῖς πιτ' τακίων κώμης [
..... αι . τὸν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐργασάμενον εἰς τὰ κατὰ τὸ Πηλούσιον ἔ[ργα
..... .]τε . οὐ[...]σαι πάνθ' ὅσα χρεωστεῖται αὐτῷ ἀπὸ λόγου

5] κ . $\tau\alpha$ [.] $\tau\alpha$ $\pi\lambda\sigma\tau\alpha$ $\chi\rho\omega\sigma\tau\omega\mu\epsilon\epsilon\alpha$ $\alpha\pi\tau\omega$ α . . . $\nu\eta\eta\rho\alpha$ [.] ϕ [.] $\kappa\alpha\lambda$ $\Delta\iota\delta$ [$\bar{\nu}$] $\mu\mu\mu$ $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\mu\mu$ (μαι) $\mathbf{\Lambda}\theta\bar{\nu}\rho$ $\kappa\delta$

2 The reading *ειρηνάρχη* is certain; though *ειρήναρχ[ο]ς* appears in papyri Nos. 139 and 146 of *Amherst Papyri* (II, pp. 170, 178). No occurrence of *κεφαλαιωτής πιττακλών* in published papyri is known to me.

4, 5 *Χρεωστεῖν* occurs also in *Amherst Papyri* II, p. 185, l. 13.

XII. An Address to the Praefect (No. 107); 19.5×20 cm.
This document is addressed to a praefect, whose name is wanting, by the strategus of some division of the Arsinoite nome, and perhaps accompanied a list of persons suitable for office (*εὐποροι καὶ ἐπιτρέπειοι*). The hand is a curious, sprawling semi-uncial, written with a fine pen. The loss of the praefect's name leaves the date uncertain, but the use of *διασημότατος* and *μεγαλεῖον*, together with the character of the hand, point to a date not much, if at all, earlier than 300 A. D. The name Gerontius, too, is not often met with before that date. The name on the verso is in another hand, and probably has nothing to do with the petition. An Aurelius Gerontius appears as strategus (of what nome is uncertain) in *Amherst Papyri* No. 138, 326 A. D., and the strategus Gerontius of this papyrus is probably the same individual. The date is thus about 326 A. D.

Recto:

τῷ διασημοτάτῳ . [. . . .] ἡγεμόνι [
ἐκλ]ογιστίαν καὶ Γερόντιος στρατηγὸς Ἀρσινοὶ εἴτου
]μενα ὑπὸ τοῦ σον μεγ[αλείσον
]των θαλαττίων[ν
π]ρὸς τὴν τάξειν[
]κλήρους των[
]των τὰ ὄνόματα
]αναφέρομεν[
]ἔρρωστο

Verso: Two seal-impressions in ink and

$$10 \quad \text{Κλαυδία} \varsigma \delta$$

1 While διασημέτατος does occur in second-century documents with ἡγεμών—e. g., *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* II, p. 158—it is much more frequent later.